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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Severe Fighting!

LOSS QUITE HEAVY!

The Victory Claimed

BY BOTH ARMIES!

Accounts Conflict!

THE FRENCH PREPARING

For Offensive Movements!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

BALLOON NEWS.

TOURS, December 6—Evening—Another balloon from Paris has landed. It brought dates to the 4th inst. The news of a favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed.

The carrier pigeons sent from Tours with messages of the government were arriving regularly.

CONTINUED COLD WEATHER.

The cold continues intense. The Seine was full of floating ice.

MORALE OF THE ARMY.

The morale of the troops is excellent. The Mobiles and National Guards fought bravely in the sorties on the 28th and 29th of November. They were actively employed in bushful exercises.

LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

DARDEN, December 5—Evening.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince George stating that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements, officers seventy-six, rank and file two thousand one hundred.

EVACUATION OF ORLEANS.

TOURS, December 6.—Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force of 80,000 men, one hundred thousand strong. He had five hundred cannon. The government authorities were unable to hold Orleans. The Germans demanded the evacuation of the town, and threatened to bombard it in case of a refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners and no ammunition.

FOUR HUNDRED PRUSSIANS TAKEN.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—On the night of the 3d Gen. Ducrot bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about four hundred Prussians.

THE ORLEANS EVACUATION.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—Official reports of the battles near Orleans show that the Prussians attacked with only a small force opposite the greater force, thus repulsing the left of the army of the Loire, retiring on Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary.

THE SITUATION GOOD.

M. Gambetta issued a circular to the prefects saying the situation of the army is good.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving and the forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting by circulating false rumors to discourage and demoralize them, but their assertions may be confidently denied.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire attacked and vanquished the army of the Prussians near Montargis.

SEVERE DEFEAT.

Prussian prefects of departments occupied by the invaders are issuing proclamations to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty years not considered prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if found in the ranks. Despite this, in spite of this decree, great numbers manage to escape to the French lines. Many of the people, when they enlist in the French ranks.

CITIZENS LEAVING TOURS.

A great number of citizens left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government thus far has evinced no intention of leaving.

ENGLAND'S STORY OF LOSSES.

The losses of the Germans have been exaggerated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Minister Washburne's despatch stating that the French have captured the Prussian camp, and the one of Schlieffen, the latter of which is dated December 3, are both confirmed. It is hoped for. He cannot straighten reported although provisions are running short, the French government are succeeding in getting supplies of breadstuffs through the lines and into Paris.

DEMAND TO SURRENDER REFUSED.

LILLE, December 5.—Yesterday four Prussian officers appeared before the lines of Fort Mons, and demanded the surrender of the fort. The commander refused that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and taken to Lille.

RAILWAY TO BE RESTORED.

The railway to Albert will be restored at once.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A great movement of troops is in progress here.

THE NEW LOAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The bankers of this city, on the 2d inst., entered into a contract on the new loan of 250,000,000 francs recently authorized by the Reichstag. The bankers receive their pecuniary profits from the issue.

The Berlin Bourse History of to-day says the Chamber will probably be convoked on the 15th inst.

[World Special.]

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

TOURS, Dec. 7.—To the engagement on the 3d inst. the Saxons brought their ground-tier corps of Frederick Charles's army. They were the last to arrive on the field of the enemy. The German artillery was served with a fearful, overwhelming effect. The Prussian guns were captured, but few prisoners, the nearly all were killed.

FRENCH FORCED TO STAND FIRE.

The government appeals to the people of France to still maintain the resistance, which is certain to result in triumph.

GUARDSMEN ON THE FRENCH ARMY.

The army of the Loire is still over 200,000 strong. During another month 60,000 French troops will be ready for the field. The campaign has changed in character, and is now becoming a defensive warfare. The army is concentrating in the rear of Orleans. The French material is unexhausted.

THE STATEMENT OF ARMY STRENGTH.

A Tours dispatch to London, dated December 4 says: The German forces now in France, including the troops of Oldenburg, confronted the united army of Frederick Charles, the Third Army, and the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg, one Bavarian Corps, two Saxon Corps and two Corps Detached, six Landwehr Corps, and two Cavalry Divisions, six Landwehr Cavalry Brigades, and two Independent Cavalry Brigades, all of which are stationed in cavalry. The combat raged with a terrible fierceness. The battle continued on the 3d and 4th, with varying successes during Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday the successes of the Germans were gone, though partial at a great loss.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

TURKEY AGREES TO A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 7.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Sublime Porte has signified a willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the question raised by it, provided the discussion is confined to this topic.

The feeling of instability caused by the demand of Russia relative to the Paris treaty, is the cause of it.

ROUMANIA TO BE ARMED WITH KRUPP-GUARDS.

It is reported from Alexandria that the Kedive, of Egypt, will be presented with a fleet of Krupp-guards by the Emperor of Russia.

BLACK SEA FLEET SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.—Immediately after the publication of Gortschakoff's note to Clarendon, private subscriptions were opened in the Black Sea fleet. The Czar subscribed, to operate on the Black Sea. The Grand Duke, the Government ministers, an official newspaper, published an editorial, and the subscription was filled in a few days. The following were the contributions: Admiral Lessovsky, 1,000 roubles; Admiral Popoff, 1,000 roubles; Admiral Boutakoff, 1,000 roubles; Admiral Kroun

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

THE FIRST BILL introduced in the XLI Congress, was one to abolish the income tax.

IT seems to be a conceded fact in Washington that the rank of Admiral in the Navy will be abolished.

THE New York *Commercial* prophesies that the Philadelphia European Steam Line will never be constructed. The wish is father to the thought.

THE members of Congress have already been at work figuring on the appointment of representatives under the new census. The number said to be agreed upon is 275.

THE Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* says that the belief that Congress had authorized the payment of one year's salary to the surviving officers and men of the sloop of war Oneida, is not correct. The relations of the officers and men who went down with the ship, have a year's pay of the deceased, but those who escaped receive only one month's pay.

OUR war telegrams do not hold out much hope for any future French successes. Palladines has been denounced for the surrender at Orleans, and Ducrot is reported as having been killed in the retreat across the Marne. The Secretary of Minister Washburne writes that the French were beaten at all points. The strictures that have been cast on the late telegrams of King William, would seem from these statements to have been made too hastily.

THE Boston *Post* thinks it quite likely that General Butler was put forward by President Grant to make his speech as a feeler, and when found not to meet with approval he was cast aside like an old cigar stump when no longer wanted. We must say the *Post* has very closely read Butler's character. He is one of those mild, inoffensive, innocent, unsuspicious young men, and very readily deceived in the way the *Post* refers to. What, however, is it the *Post* wants of Butler. It will scarcely get it, we should think, by calling the General such pet names as "old cigar stump."

THE *Chronicle* yesterday evening was "surprised to learn by yesterday's Press that the Academy of Fine Arts on Chestnut street has been closed, and that there is now no art centre in Philadelphia, the pictures being scattered through private galleries."

NOW we can not understand how a journal usually alive to events of interest can have failed to have noted the closing of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, which took place so long ago that the old buildings have been torn down and a fine and large new theatre erected on the site; while the newspapers of the Quaker City dilated in column articles upon the fact, as well as upon the other fact that a new Academy building is to be built on Broad street. The treasures of the Academy are in the meantime not scattered, but stored away, and so sacredly guarded that the managers of our infant Art Association endeavored in vain to hire some of them for their first exhibition here. Is it very rarely that our neighbor makes such an oversight.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* declares that there are two great issues before the country. One is the right of the white man to rule and govern this country, and the other the right of every free man to cast his vote, without the interference of the Federal military. These, it insists, are the two, and the only two, great ones before the people. Satisfied with this position it rejects any "sham issues" of Free Trade or Revenue Reform. These is in the position thus assumed by the *Gazette* a significance that is well worthy the regard of the Democracy. The only two points presented are those purely and perfectly natural to "sham Democracy." It is the appeal to a low order of intellect against the negro being a citizen. The words convey no other meaning than one of prejudice. The very term adopted "White Man's party" is almost positive proof that the hope to win is gained through the belief that there is something so low and degrading in color, that all men will, through prejudice, flock to the White Man's standard. Nor is the second point any less an appeal. In time however both will lose their force. When they do, Democracy will have no hold on Maryland. Already that State has shown her preference for Protection over Free Trade, and whenever the question comes before the people, Maryland will be for Protection. Fusion and prejudice alone keep Democracy alive within that State.

MCDONALD'S SOUTHERN SCHOOL HISTORY of the United States is raising somewhat of a sensation in Kentucky. To say that is in a compilation notoriously false would be flattering it, for from the manner in which it has been compiled we would think that the object was to avoid the truth. Its historical accuracy depends in a great measure on extracts from Southern newspapers written during the excitement of war. The Louisville *Daily Commercial* says of this Southern gem:

And now, five years after this terrible civil war is over, and when the great cities pretend to a good faith in the people assuming and meeting the opposition, the head fastings, and the unsightly tongue-tied by the closest shall be laid aside and as much as possible be forgotten, comes this "Southern School History" with its bitter partisanship, and its lying statements, and by virtue of its endorsement by a majority of the members of our Union district, our own purchase and our children must learn their first lessons in history from its treacherous pages, and this we are told is "testing freedom by reason" and "burying the past in oblivion." We would be glad, as citizens of Kentucky, to bury the past, but not out of sight. They insist that the obliteration shall be on our side, and that the rebellion was right, and of course the national authorities were all wrong.

On Tuesday next some of the members of the school board, who are determined to force this "Southern" history upon our children, are coming to be reelected. In our judgment all good citizens, irrespective of party, ought to unite together and give them an overwhelming defeat at the polls. For reasons to which let us hereafter one department of our city government removed from the turmoils of party politics.

THE New York *Tribune* claims that the President's Message, suffers from being transmitted by telegraph. That paragraphs are made where none should be, and omitted where they should be made. That some words are left out and others put in, and that altogether the transmission of the Message by telegraph is not at all satisfactory. It proposes as a remedy that the Message should be transmitted by messengers or mail to the Postmaster with orders not to distribute until after notice had been received that the Message had been sent into Congress. The transmission by telegraph unquestionably occasions many defects, but it is about the fairest way for all journals that can be devised. If sent to postmasters, there would have to be a law making it a penal offence to deliver it before notice was had of its being before Congress. By some unreasonable process, unknown to the uninitiated, some journals control the President's Message at times, from under the President's nose, and anything strange it on that President's duty. We think it has been done. In the numberless postoffices over the Union, it would not be surprising should a good round fee have such a somnolent effect on some postmasters, that the Message should be purloined, and no human being be able to tell from which of the many postoffices the lucky journal succeeded in getting the Message a day ahead of all others. The jubilee that is always raised by any journal publishing any such document in advance of its cotemporaries, is sufficient evidence of the ambition among journals, and that ambition *might* be willing to pay a pretty high price for the Message. Better we think as it is, where the telegraph gives fairly to all, and does not favor either the one or the other. A Democratic postmaster might not get the notice quite as soon for Republican, as he would for Democratic journals. The telegraph however is no politician.

DEMOCRACY AND THE MESSAGE.

Democratic journals are stupefied with the President's Message. For the past year they have been villifying and abusing the President with all the venom malignity could invent or devise. The silent, reticent, man, had quietly pursued his course, taking no heed of their malice, and making no replies to their false charges. The weakness of their attacks was always displayed by their abandoning each point after it was raised, and hunting up some other hue and cry. We do not suppose that since the existence of party organizations, there ever was one before the present Democratic party, that so insulted common sense and decency in its continued frivolous charges against the Chief Magistrate. As we glance back over the past year we fail to recall one, out of the many accusations made, that clings like mildew to the Administration. Most of them have been forgotten, and all that are remembered, look so small and trifling, that we would not expect to hear them from any other source than the peevish lips of a sick baby.

Descending from vital political questions of Government policy down to personal attacks, day after day the most prominent Democratic journals in the country were filled with remarks upon the man, independent of all connection with his office of President. If he threw a line into some little stream, he was not only caricatured but the trout was also. If he visited the sea shore, the public were informed whether the parcook of boots with or without butter. If he visited a friend, the sanctity of that friends house was invaded and all his domestic affairs duly paraded to an eager Democratic audience. In this way, journals which should have blushed for shame, prostituted clean white paper with the venom of Democratic malignity. There was no good that could come of it, and the Democratic tree has been barren of all but bitter fruit if it bore any at all. The object however was to create a feeling of contempt in the minds of the people for General Grant. To strip him if possible of every vestige of dignity, and to induce our citizens to believe that in the President of the United States nothing worthy could be found, and that he was only fitted for every fool to shy a clod at. A decent respect for the Government would have prevented this, but these Democratic journals have a decent respect for no living thing on the face of the globe, and not even for themselves.

Having thus trafficked in ribaldry for months, they sharpened their wits and awaited anxiously the coming of the Message. They forgot that they would have to leave personal misrepresentation, and turn their attention to a public document that their readers could read, just as well as they could the infamous personal attacks of these journals. The Message has come, and if ever Democratic journalism was flat on its back, it is today. They have discovered that the man whose dignity would not permit him to defend himself from their low scurrilous attacks, has given to the Union, a sound and able paper, that will endear him to the hearts of all those who *love* the government. There is within it nothing they dare attack, simply because every line breathes a spirit of welfare to the best interest of the people. They find it difficult even to dissent from his views, because they have been declaring for months that he had no views. That he was a horse-racer, a trout fisher, a lounger and an idler, who paid no attention to the government, but wasted his time in frivolous pleasures. No journal in the Union was more bitter in this respect than the New York *World*, and yet it opens its whine over the Message by saying "the greater portion of it is history." Not untrue, not false, not with any want of a thorough understanding of all that has occurred, but because it is *history* the *World* objects to it. It asserts that the President need not have detailed the occurrences during the past year because, the newspapers had already published them. We would have thought by this time that the *World* would have learned that the President discharges his duties independent of newspapers, as his utter silence to the malevolent articles in the *World* attest. This however is the main objection the *World* has to the Message—there is too much history.

We select it because it claims leadership. It has the misfortune, however, to differ from its Democratic colleagues. While the *New York World* finds so much chaff, and inquires "was there ever such a bundle of crudities," the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The message contains fewer blemishes than the last one." While the New York *World* thinks that the President is right in asking for an authority on the fisheries, if *"placed in prudent hands,"* the Chicago *Tribune* thinks Cuzco is all right and the President all wrong. While the *World* states that the President "don't tell what shall be done to retrieve our lost shipping" the Chicago *Tribune* states the President suggests that the shipping should be encouraged by appropriations from the National Treasury. While the *World* asserts that the President on the Alabama claims is weak and not half so plain as Butler was, a Democratic journal asserts that Butler unquestionably wrote that part of the message. The *Lou. Cou. Journal* having studiously maligned the President as a nobody, takes hold of the Message question squarely and fairly and says that "it is impossible to suppose the President wrote it."

In this way, jarring, contradictory and conflicting, Democratic journals awoke on the sixth day of December, 1870, only to find themselves looking into the faces of each other wondering what they could say more. We leave them to fight it out, hoping that it will be some consolation for them to know that they are all in the same boat, and that no one of them can point a finger at the others.

IRON STEAMBOATS.

History of the Valley Forge.

As the subject of steamboats built wholly or chiefly of iron has recently engaged the attention of the public and the press, and as several of our cotemporaries have published more or less incorrect accounts of the "*Valley Forge*," the first iron boat built in this county, and on several iron boats have been contracted for to be built in this city, we have taken pains to procure for publication the following authentic historical and descriptive sketch of the

VALLEY FORGE,

The steamer Valley Forge was built in the summer of 1860 at South Pittsburgh, and was owned entirely by the builders, Messrs. W. C. Robbins, Benjamin Minis and R. Miller, Jr. Her dimensions were as follows: keel 165 feet, beam 25 feet, and hold 5½ feet, length on deck a little over 180 feet, which was as long as could pass the locks at Louisville.

The hull of the Valley Forge was built entirely of iron, keel 3 inch plates, rounded at and dished 14 inches, bottom and sides of full ¼ inch, better deck and guards of 3-16 inch plate, the sides and ends were clinker built, with cuts of the plates butted and secured by welt plates on the inside, covering joints, and riveted with two rows of rivets on each side of joints; the bottom was all built in joints occurred in the same manner; the bumkin streak was made of heavier plate.

The rivets were all riveted from the outside, and as the outer rivet holes were counter sunk, the outer surface was smooth; the floor and side timbers were made of angle, and the deck beams of T iron; she had also one fore and aft, and four cross bulk heads made of iron, dividing the hull into nine water tight compartments.

Instead of the ordinary wooden cylinder timbers, the Valley Forge had a lattice work of iron, with cast iron bed plates to receive cylinders, slides and pillar blocks; the outriggers, and water wheel beams, were made of plate iron, bent into the shape of the letter U. The lower guards were of plate iron, same as the deck. The rudder was also made of plate iron, was hollow and calked so as to be water tight. In short, the hull was an iron one throughout, no particle of wood being used in its construction.

The power of the Valley Forge consisted of two sixteen inch cylinders, with eight feet stroke, and four double flued boilers, twenty-four feet long; had also a doctor engine for supplying water to the boilers, in addition to the pumps attached to the engines.

The cabin was one of the finest which had ever been placed on a river steamer; was entirely in state-rooms and furnished in a manner which would be considered fine even now. She was run in the Pittsburgh and New Orleans, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and a short time in the Cumberland river trade, according to the season of the year and the inducements offered in the way of passengers and freight.

In the fall of 1842, while on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, heavily laden, a considerable portion of her cargo being salt, she struck a snag at a place between Cairo and St. Louis, known as the "Grave Yard," from the great number of steamers which had been lost there, and sunk. She struck the snag forward of her forward cross bulk-head, raising the bottom, but the iron did not give way till the snag was brought nearly under the bulk head, where the bottom was so stiff that it could not be sprung, and a hole was made, letting water into two compartments at once, this and the cargo being of a character to absorb water (thus preventing the pumps from acting) caused her to sink. She was however shortly after raised taken to St. Louis and repaired, and continued to run until the summer of 1845, making a life time of six years. The engines, boilers, and cabin were then transferred to a wooden hull, the new boat being called the Robert Morris. The engines and cabin were (after they had worn out the Robert Morris) placed on the St. James a New Orleans and Vicksburg packet, and finally destroyed by fire at Algiers.

As a proof of the stiffness of the Valley Forge, we may here state, that at one time, while lying aground in such a manner as to be resting on her center with both ends in deeper water, no spring could be noticed, although no fore and aft hog chains were used; any wooden boat then built would have broken in two if placed in the same position.

While the Valley Forge was not a success financially, she was fully equal to any boat of her class when built, both as regards speed and the comfort afforded passengers, and superior to any wooden boat in strength and security from fire. When dismantled, she was still reasonably sound, and might have been run considerably longer, but such a complete revolution had been made in the proportioning of boats between 1839 and 1845, (boats of double the carrying capacity being run at the same expense for fuel and wages) that she could not be run longer without loss, and, indeed, during the last three or four years of her life, she was at a great disadvantage on that account; then her cost was at least double that of a wooden boat of that day, when timber was much cheaper, and iron dearer than at the present, this cause would not operate now to the same extent against iron boats.

In 1845 the hull of the Valley Forge was cut apart, and the iron sold to Mr. E. W. Stephens, who converted the boat of it into gun barrels for the United States Government, and the commoner part, into sheet iron and nails. The weight was about one hundred and ten tons.

STATE ITEMS.

THE census of Altoona is to be retaken.

HOLLIDAYSBURG boasts of its bad boys.

DR. PEEBLES, of New Castle, is dangerously ill.

PHILADELPHIA contains sixty two millionaires.

NEW CASTLE has street fighters and highway robbers.

AN Allentown saloon keeper drew $2,000 in a lottery.

FIVE million bricks were made during last year in Huntingdon.

THE capitol building at Harrisburg is now over fifty years old.

BURGLARS are operating in the small towns of Lawrence county.

TIN awnings are fashionable in Manayunk and serviceable as well.

BEAVER is engaged in planting shade trees on her streets. Sensible.

JAMESTOWN, Pa., has just finished a new theatre to seat 500 persons.

PHILADELPHIA grumbles at the price of butter, fifty cents per pound.

CHICKENS are are only fifty cents per pair in York. Here they are a dollar.

THE Altoona *Sun* printed the President's Message the day it was delivered.

A NEW German newspaper is to be established at Zeiglersville, Bucks county.

$8,000 worth of presents were handed in at a recent wedding occasion in Reading Pa.

LEHIGH University, Bethlehem, Pa., it is said has the finest laboratory in the United States.

THE Postmaster General has raised the salary of the Postmaster at Lebanon from $1,600 to $2,200.

SAMUEL BLISS, of Franklin township, raised an ear of corn this season, containing 2,026 grains.

THE public schools of West Chester cost the people $12,116.09 during the year ending June, 1870.

TRAINS on the Jamestown & Franklin railroad now arrive and depart from the Union Depot at Oil City.

JNO. SPRINGER was instantly killed in Shenango, Lawrence county, last Wednesday, by a falling tree.

MISS ROLLAND, of Philadelphia, has left a legacy of $15,000 to the Woman's Missionary Union, of that city.

ADAM HENDLE was instantly killed last Thursday by an earth bank caving in upon him at Dellsburg, York county.

COL. J. J. PATTERSON, of Juniata Co. an ex-Senator, and a well known politician, has removed to South Carolina.

HENRY FRYBERGER, of McVeytown, Mifflin county, walked into the canal one day recently, while he was drunk, and was drowned.

ERIE oystermen are shipping snow from Corry to use in place of ice until the lake freezes over. The snow is shipped in barrels.

A WOMAN was arrested in Reading last Saturday charged with being a common scold. She was held in the sum of $300 to answer.

A MAN at Williamsburg, worth $40,000, refused to pay his poor tax, and went to jail. Why didn't they send him to the poor house?

"SCISSORINETUMS" is the classical term used by the Huntingdon *Journal* to designate clippings. The word is more suggestive than beautiful.

J. L. ROBINSON, of Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, an old and respected citizen, fell from a tree several weeks ago and died on Saturday from his injuries.

J. L. CROWL, of Nottingham, Chester county, a highly respectable gentleman, was killed one day last week, by the kick of a sick horse he was administering to at the time.

FIVE Pittsburgh sports bagged 609 partridges on the mountains of Fayette county during three days last week. Game is very plenty in the neighborhood of Uniontown.

JOHN DEAN, Esq., District Attorney of Blair county, who has been suffering for a long time from disease of the ankle joint was forced to have his foot amputated last week.

SIX SKELETONS were unearthed a few days since in Williamsport, supposed to have been buried about the time of the Wyoming massacre, now about eighty-two years since.

A GERMAN, named Frederick Henry Weisthoff, a travelling tinker of Baltimore, was killed on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, three miles from Chambersburg, on Saturday.

A DEPOSIT of copper ore has been discovered in Adams county, which was examined by Prof. Badel, of Franklin and Marshall College, and found to contain a large percentage of metal.

MAHLON SMITH, of Philadelphia, was arrested in Reading, on Saturday, on the charge of having in his possession, about the 1st of November, twenty partridges, in violation of the game law.

ISRAEL ARBOGAST, near Gratz, Dauphin county, has twenty five chickens that laid in eleven months two hundred and thirty dozen eggs, on which he realized fifty-three dollars and sixty cents.

THE County Commissioners of Lancaster county have concluded not to allow the Court House to be used for lectures or concerts where an admission fee is charged. Sensible Commissioners.

A MAN named Allison Wilson of Lock Haven, while cutting timber on Wednesday last, was almost instantly killed by a falling tree, which struck him on the head. He leaves a widow and three children.

FRANKLIN hasn't had a big fire since last summer, and in consequence her fire department is pronounced by the *Citizen* he "about played out, the engine out of service for repairs, and nothing to be depended upon but buckets." The information must be cheering to property owners there.

A GENTLEMAN in Norristown gave a distressed looking lad, who was begging, ten cents, and saw him immediately go into a tobacco shop, and in a moment return, puffing a pipe full of tobacco. He thought it mistaken benevolence.

A SHREWD dry goods dealer of Reading occupies a column of a local paper under the head "advertisement" in describing a a grand fashionable wedding, dress, toilet &c., incident thereto. He winds up by inviting all to call and see his store.

DR. BECK of Harrisburg, who was tried last week for procuring an abortion in a house of ill fame kept by a woman named Jennie Spencer, has been acquitted. She was an important witness in the case, and is herself under indictment.

THE hogs in the country districts are beginning to die off very rapidly with that common disease called "sore throat." The deaths are on the increase, and will no doubt continue so for several weeks. Owners of swine favor this disease, and the carcass is never thrown away, but salted for future use.

IT is said that, with its present privilege, the city of Chester cannot issue more than three or four thousand dollars additional bonds; that within three months some twenty thousand dollars of claims will be due, and that receipts from taxes are not sufficient for ordinary expenses. That is a bad fix.

ON Thursday morning last, an ore bank near Dillsburg caved in, falling on Mr. Adam Heindal, one of the workmen. His head was crushed and he was killed instantly. A horse was also killed at the same time. Mr. Heindel was a resident of Dillsburg, and had a wife and three children. He was forty years of age.

THE Somerset *Standard* says: "We are informed that Mr. Jacob Casabeer, of Somerset township, boiled, this season, one thousand gallons of apple-butter, made between thirty-five hundred and four thousand gallons of cider vinegar, sold about six hundred bushels of apples, and raised four hundred bushels of potatoes.

A SHORT time ago a bull belonging to Mr. Doak, of Briarcreek township, Columbia Co., fell into a well that was being dug in the barnyard. In order to extricate the animal, the well was filled with straw, until, by tramping it down, he grandually rose higher and higher and finally walked over the top and out of prison.

THE Lawrence *Journal* says: The extent of the freight business of our New Castle depot, is not generally known, and is so much greater than we had supposed that we make a note of a single day's operations for the entertainment of our readers: We were informed by the agent, Mr. Sankey, that in one day Mr. Heiss handled twice, over 300 cars which would be equivalent to handling 600 cars in a single day.

THE capital in nine steel manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania amounts to $4,500,000. The annual products amount to 18,400 tons. The sale of the various establishments for the year ending 1870, amount sold in the aggregate to $4,260,000. The amount sold in the eastern and western cities by the agents of the respective firms engaged in the manufacture of steel amount to $1,200,000, making a total of $6,400,000.

TO AID farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural cotemporary: 5 yards wide, by 968 yards long, contains one acre: 20 yards wide by 242 yards long, contains one acre: 40 yards wide by 121 yards long, contains one acre: 160 yards wide by 404 yards long, contains one acre: 320 feet wide by 168 feet long, contains one acre: 110 feet wide by 396 feet long, contains one acre: 60 feet wide by 726 feet long, contains one acre: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long, contains one acre.

ABOUT three o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire occurred near Markleville, Perry county, eight miles northwest of Newport, totally destroying the dwelling of Mr. John P. Boyer, with all the contents, together with Mr. Boyer, his wife, and two children (a boy and girl), aged respectively twelve and fourteen. The only one saved was Mr. Boyer's son Thomas, who escaped from the devouring element by jumping out of a window in his night clothes. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp, the flame of which had been turned low and left burning.

D. J. MORRELL declines contesting the election of Mr. Speer to Congress. In his letter he says: "By hunting up the scattered fraudulent votes, over one hundred of which have been reported to me, I could doubtless make a successful contest, but being fully satisfied that my defeat—indeed anything short of 1,000 majority in the district—is due to the treachery and debauchery of professed Republicans, I should spurn to hold the seat at the cost of gathering up the petty frauds of our opponents. You are aware how much I have wished to get out of public life, and how much my own interests and the interests of the Cambria Company demand it, and cannot blame me for accepting the present opportunity of doing so."

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been called upon to decide, if a man gains a wife by falsely representing himself to be rich, shall she be divorced, the wife claiming that a marriage contract through such false pretenses, is null and void. Of course the divorce cannot be granted, because, in cases of false pretenses to obtain money, it was the lady's duty to ascertain, before parting with herself, that the representations were correctly founded. The case is a remarkable illustrtion of how far discontented married people will go, in these free-love days, to procure their liberation from the marriage thrall. As well might a husband sue for a divorce on the ground of having been decieved by a wig, or by padded dresses, or by a row of false teeth.

A PLEASANT "surprise," or rather family reunion, came off on Saturday last at the residence of John Morgan, Esq., a venerable and well know citizen of Phoenixville, Pa. The occasion, says the Pottsville *Ledger*, was the 88th birthday of Mr. Morgan, and the party was composed of his sons and daughters, sons in-law, daughters-in-law, grand children and one great-grand child. These visitors numbered forty-two in all, with a few other relatives, who came from far and near, all arriving at the patriarchal mansion at about the same time, as unexpected, but we may well imagine, entirely welcome guests. The occasion, we are informed by one who was there, was a very joyous one, and to none more so than the old gentleman, who was delighted with this mark of respect and affection on the part of his descendants.

AT a late hour on Friday night the barn of Mr. Cornelius Collins, residing three miles east of Shrewsbury, York county, was forced open and a valuable gray mare stolen. The thief rode the mare two miles further east to the farm of Mr. William Johnson, whose barn was broken open, the mare stolen from Mr. Collins put in to it and a roan horse stolen. The thief then set fire to the barn in two places and rode off with the horse last stolen. The barn burnt to the ground, together with eight milch cows, three horses, including the one stolen from Mr. Collins, all the farming implments, grain and porvender designed to last the live stock on the farm during the winter. Mr. Johnson's loss is $5,000, on which he has a policy of only $800. While the barn was burning the strange horse was seen in the barn, and after the fire, on turning over the carcass, it was found to be the one taken from Mr. Collins.

ON Thursday afternoon last, during a public sale in Newtown, Bucks county, a son of Larry Hutchinson of that place was accidentally poisoned. The child was about four years old, and had accompanied his mother to the sale on that day. There are many conflicting reports as to how he obtained the poison, and the following is as near correct as we can ascertain at present: It appears that the family who had the sale, had occasion to use a chemical called corrosive sublimate, as an exterminator of ants, and been thrown into a range some time previous to the sale. The boy wandering away from his mother, is supposed to have found the vial and drank of the contents, for he soon appeared as if poisoned. Immediately he was conveyed to the office of Dr. B. F. Lincoln, near by, and all was done for him that medical skill could accomplish, but the poison had penetrated the child's system to such an extent that the doctor's efforts were of no avail, and he died in about fifteen minutes afterwards.

A MARRIED WOMAN recently eloped from Pittston with a single man named Jenkins, who boarded in the family, and took with her a quantity of money belonging to her husband. Her better half soon after ascertained that the guilty party were at Bethlehem. Upon obtaining the necessary papers for their arrest, he proceeded at once to that place, where he found them registered as man and wife. He had them arrested and returned to Pittston, when he took his wife home, and her companion was committed to prison. After arriving at home, the woman informed him that she had ceased to love him, that all her affections were centered on Jenkins. The Scranton *Republican* says: Upon hearing this, the husband, with a magnanimity scarcely credible, hurried away, got Jenkins released, brought him before his wife, and there and then compromised matters as follows: The wife was allowed to keep one dress and a change of underclothing. Jenkins was to give Simmons all his clothes, cut copting one suit. The two were to leave town immediately, never to return. Thus were matters finally adjusted, and the evening train bore the lovers from Pittston to parts unknown, leaving the disconsolate (?) husband to the tender sympathies of the community.

HOGS.

Their Most Expeditious Way of Becoming Pork.

[From the St. Joe Herald.]

The mode of killing hogs by the old process of knocking on the head, sticking, and dragging into the scalding tank, is familiar to all; but a description of a new process now adopted at one of the slaughter houses may be interesting:

Upon arriving here the hogs are at once driven to the slaughter-houses, where they are purchased and turned into pens until the hour of their doom arrives. At that hour the gates of their prison houses are opened, and they are driven into a small inclosure, which is presided over by the executioner and several assistants.

The new plan consists of attaching iron tongs, called a clutch, and resembling the hooks used by ice-carriers in handling ice, upon the hind leg of the hog. The clutch is then fastened to a windlass, and in a trice the "porky" is suspended head downward in mid-air. The animal is then seized by the executioner, who insinuates a very sharp knife into the hog's jugular vein, and with a quick, yet easy upward motion cuts his throat and causes nearly a bucketful of dark red blood to pour forth from the incision.

The frenzied screams and grunts of the victim during the operation would excite pity in any bosom but those of the brawny butchers. He writhes and attempts to raise his head up, but his struggles are of no avail, and he is quickly moved out of the way by means of a patent roller, to which the clutch is attached, and which runs along a cross beam. After the animal has ceased to breathe, he is cut down and dumped into a large tub of boiling water, which scalds the hair from the body, and afterwards the rough portion of it is removed by a detachment of men employed for that purpose, and known as "shavers," who scrape it clear of all small hairs.

It is then passed along to another relay of men, who cut open and take out the entrails, after which it remains for a short time in range of a small hose which plays upon the inside of the dead animal and cleans it of all impurities. The hog is then ready for drying and is removed to the drying-room, where it remains for about twenty-four hours in company with hundreds of its former associates who have previously undergone a similar treatment.

The Lungs and the Life.

The importance of the lungs to health of the human body are too well known to need much discoursing about. Every man knows when he gets a cough that unless it is cured it will fasten on the lungs and destroy life. What thousands of coughs and incipient consumptions could be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which not only heals the ulcers in the lungs but at the same time purifies and enriches the blood, and opens the obstructions which hinder the free action of the lungs! No better medicine for coughs and consumption is made by Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling or motion in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business, that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.

ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENTT CURE.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels, rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous Stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No ordinary purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this invigorating stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

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VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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GRAFF,

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& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

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DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

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FIERY FURNACE.

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206 and 208

Liberty Street.

A. H. English & Co.,

98 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Barti's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship. ☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. no7:g52

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ELEVENTH SESSION

Opens January 4, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM

SPECIALTIES!

AT $1.50.

Children's

CLOTH SUITS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 50c., Fancy Silk Scarfs.
At 50c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts,
At 75c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts—Printed Border.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevard Skirts, Embossed Border.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts—Embossed Border.
At $2.25, Ladies' All-Wool Felt Skirts—an extra good bargain.
At $2.50, All-Wool Plaid and Striped Square Shawls.
At $3.00, All-wool Plaid and Striped Double Shawls.

Ladies' and Children's

Fancy Knit Jackets

FURS, SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

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180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HENRY G. HALE

Has Now in Stock

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

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Winter Goods,

DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MARKETS,

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DIAGONALS.

English Coatings, Chevoit Suitings

And an endless variety of the Choicest

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English Corduroy

OF ALL COLORS.

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C. YEAGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,

Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.

The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us with a call and examination of the assortment offered, will find it equal, if not superior to any in the country, and our prices as low as those of New York Houses.

Wholesale Department up stairs.

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City Standard Time.

96 FEDERAL ST. 96

GENTS' WATCHES. LADIES' WATCHES.

ALL MAKES GRADED AND STYLES OF WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.

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FROM ONE SPECIALTY. FINEST QUALITY OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. ALL KINDS OF FINE JEWELRY. SILVERWARE.

ALLEGHENY.

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THE FINEST

Cream Bon Bons

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For Presents, can be Obtained at

GEORGE BEAVEN'S,

No. 112 Federal Street,

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GOLD.

Morton's Pens.

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SOME MORE PUPILS could get lessons on the PIANO, at

Mme. BIEDERMANN'S,

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PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;

Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED, cut cheaply for use, at

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96 and 98 Ninth street.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish Coalers with my number of my new improved Eclipse Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the Allegheny City, or apply to J. BOWLAN, Pittsburgh. oct28:72

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Skylights, Conductors, Gutters, &c. Also, sole manufacturers for Sterling County, Ill., of the celebrated Sterling Fire Proof Roofing. Pittsburgh Office, 78 Fifth avenue. Works, 78 Water street.

RAZORS, SCISSORS,

AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY.

Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also SWAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRAND made and repaired at

jy6 JAMES BOWN'S, 128 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE'S

SPECIALTIES!

AT $1.00.

Brown Dress Silks,

ALL PURE SILKS—A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 37½c., Black Alpaca Poplins—a special bargain.
At 12½c, good styles Fast Colored Dark Delaines.
At 6½c., a large lot of short-lengths Dark Calicos.
At 12½c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslins—soft finish.
At 18½c., Yard wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 25c., Plain Dark Gray All-Wool Flannel.

Blankets,
Heavy Coverlets,
Calico Comforts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Press Goods,
Heavy Cloakings,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Flannels of all kinds,

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
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Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, December 7, 1870.

An organized raid was made upon the stock market to-day by the withdrawal of loans and locking up houses. At one time during the day money was sharp at 7, but at the close of was the general rate on Governments, and 7 on Railway and mixed collateral names. One or two wealthy houses monopolized in connection with this artificial stringency, owing to the unexpected presence in town of one National Bank examiner, the attempt to make money stringent was soon abandoned for the time being. Rock Island was very weak, and it was rumored to-day was a heavy seller.

The steamer China took out $500,000 specie. The gold room was crowded and excited during the afternoon, closing at 110¾. The rates paid for borrowing to-day were 2 per cent flat, and carrying 7 per cent, closing offered at 7.

Sterling exchange is dull.

The Express says the Stock Exchange presents a more active scene this afternoon than for some time past, in consequence of the general impression that the recent depression of active speculative securities in the market suffered a general decline and exhibited considerable weakness. The Central Pacific seemed to be the vulnerable point, and stock declined to 85¾ and Scrip to 86¾, which stopped the decline for a decline in the New York Central, due to the continued heavy sales by parties accredited with holding with its connections. Chicago and Rock Island, Sellers of New York Central were free buyers of Western Union Telegraph to-day, and the market closed weak at 1 per cent. Pacific Mail and Reading have been the principal features and very strong all day. Most securities were very strong and dull, and generally closed at the highest figures of the day. Government: Coupons of '81, 122; 5-20s of '62, 107½; do 1865, 107½; do 1865, 108½; do 1867, 108½; do 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 107½; 6s currency, 117.

W. U. Tel., 66½; Quicksilver, 41; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 20½; Adams Express, 69; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85½; American Union Express, 63; United States, 63½; Pacific Mail, 91½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 25; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 132½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93½; do preferred, 97½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 97½; Cleveland & Toledo, 107½; Chicago & Rock Island, 108½; New Jersey Central, 93½; Pittsburg, 95½; do preferred, 97½; Fort Wayne, 97½; do preferred, 99½; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; do preferred, 50½; Toledo & Wabash, 37½; do preferred, 70½; Western Union, 87½; do preferred, 89½; Chicago & Alton, 89½; Illinois Central, 134½.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.	122	122½
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	122½	122¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, reg.	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coup.	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, reg.	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coup.	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	108½	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	108½	108½
U. S. 10-40s, reg.	107½	107½
U. S. 10-40s, coup.	107½	107½
U. S. 6s currency	117	117½

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in referring to the hog market and its product, present and prospective, remarks: We note that a lot of 5000 loads of grease have returned to New York, from England, in search of a better market than that offered on the other side of the water. This makes very heavy holders on the east board, and causes weakness here, as our operators begin to fear that they will be enticed to demand largely on Southern and Western markets, to take their augmented stocks. It looks now as if there would be but little European demand, owing, first to the increase in the hog over theirs, and, second, to the diminished ability to buy of us. If this be so, then prices may go even lower yet, and the point on which the trade will settle down, will be determined by the supply of the winter. At present the farmers are feeding their hogs, and adding about two pounds per day to their weight. Presently the weather will not be favorable for feeding; they will then come forward and increase the amount of money in the country, which is very little now, because the hogs have been kept back longer than usual, owing to the unusually warm weather. A correspondent of Cruse & Co., of St. Louis, writing them hogs will average 6 lbs. heavier than last year.

ASHES—White the receipts are quite falling off slightly, the supply is fully adequate to the demand, and prices remain unchanged at $6 00@6 25 per 100 lbs. for pots, and $7 00@7 25 per 100 lbs. for pearls.

APPLES—Common to prime, $1 75@2 50 per bbl. Fancy, $3 00@3 50.

BUTTER—The receipts are quite liberal, and with a moderate demand on account of the general depression in trade, the market is dull and weak, and prices are tending downward. Fancy country packed is selling at 30@32c. for common to good, and 33@35c. for prime to choice. Creamery sells at 40@45c. Country roll commands 25@28c.

BEANS—Are in good supply and dull at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 30@32c.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 15@16c. for Western Reserve, and 16@17c. for New York factory.

CANDLES—Are in good supply and dull at 12@13c. for sperm, and 9@10c. for tallow.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply and dull at $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

COAL OIL—Is in good supply and dull at 30@32c. per gallon for prime.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches scarce and firm but unchanged; apples, cherries and plums are in good supply and dull at former rates.

EGGS—Are in good supply, and with a moderate demand, prices are unchanged at 30@32c. per dozen.

FEATHERS—The receipts are still not with a moderate demand, prices are but little changed. Live geese feathers are quoted at 65@70c. for fresh, and 60@65c. for old.

FLAXSEED—There is a continued fair local demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue to quote common to prime at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat are by no means large, but the supply seems to be about equal to the demand, and prices have undergone little change, $1 15@1 20 for red and $1 25@1 30 for white. Corn is in good supply and dull at 45@46c. for shelled and ear. Oats are in good supply and dull at 33@34c. Barley is in good supply and dull at $1 00@1 10. Rye is in good supply and dull at 70@75c.

HAY—Is in good supply and dull at $18 00@20 00 per ton for timothy, and $16 00@18 00 for prime mixed.

HIDES—Are in good supply and rather sluggish but unchanged, $1 75@2 00 for dull to prime cured white.

HOUSE COAL—The supply is comparatively light and in good demand, at 10@12½c. per bushel, or $4 50@5 00 per load.

HUNGARIAN FLOUR—Is dull but unchanged at $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

IRON, &c.—We are reported small sales at the mill rates, but prefer to name that it will be necessary to add a trifle to the above quotations here.

LIQUORS—Are quiet and unchanged. Whiskey is quoted at 92c. for Ohio and 93c. for Western. Brandy, $2 50@3 00 for Ohio Peach, and $3 50@4 00 for Ohio Apple. Gin, $2 50@3 00 for Ohio Genuine, and $3 50@4 00 for New York. Wine, $1 50@2 00 for Ohio Catawba, and $2 00@2 50 for Port and Sherry.

PROVISIONS—Are in good supply and dull at former rates.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $3 00@3 25 per bushel. Clover, $6 00@6 50 per bushel.

SALT—Is in good supply and dull at $2 00@2 10 per bbl. for Ohio River, and $2 25@2 35 per bbl. for Onondaga.

WOOL—Is in good supply and dull at 40@45c. for fine, 45@50c. for medium, and 50@55c. for coarse.

WHISKEY—Is in good supply and dull at 92c. per gallon.

WHITE LEAD—Is dull and weak. Spot quoted at 22½; last half of December, 21½@22; January, 21½; January to March, 21½; March, alone, 22; April to June, 22½.

OIL BARRELS.

Unchanged. Sales city make, on spot, at 91 bbl. also, 1,200 each January and February, at $1 80.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Citizens O W, 74, account O S Goldrich; Petrolia O W, 54, account Duncan & Young; Universal O W, 168, account J S Barbour; Patton, M & Co, 74, account P Hutchinson. Total.....370 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED LAST 24 H. W. F. &c.

Union Ref. & Storing Co., 197 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co, 200 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Hamilton, R. & Co., 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Hamilton, R. & Co., 200 bbls refined to Warden, Ryan & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 200 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Hamilton, R. & Co., 199 bbls ref. oil to Warden, K. & Co., Phila.

McElvey Bro. & Co. 554 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Hamilton, R. & Co. 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Hamilton, R. & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McElvey 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Patterson, Logan, Hamilton & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total refined oil shipped.....2,578 bbls.

OIL REMAINING.

Standard Oil Co. 500 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

J. A. McElvey 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

National Ref. Co. 200 bbls refined to Warden, Ryan & Co., Philadelphia.

Peacock & Hamon, 50 bbls bbl. oil to Deckert & Gregory, Boston.

Peacock & Hamon, 7 bbls bbl., and 50 bbls refined, load C. White, Harrisburg.

Total refined oil shipped.....1,175 bbls

" lubricating do.....58 bbls

[By P. & A. Line.]

NEW YORK, December 7, 12:15 P.M.—There has been a slight change in the market in either crude or refined for the past three or four days. Crude can still be had at 10c in small lots in tanks, but in large lots 10¼@10½c would be fairly given for the bulk of parcels held for sale. In first hands, and it is only in the country where prices begin to assert their power. Refined continues dull and weak, with no change in prices. Refiners are no longer anxious to export. Export is considered, with limited and planked cases, while strictly fresh cases, are in demand for fresh cases at present prices. In fact, the demand for fresh cases at present prices is limited. The package trade is very dull, and the demand for small lots is very limited. Refiners are not anxious to sell in small lots to dealers, and even in the case of large lots they are not anxious to sell, except at full prices. Refined is unchanged

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1870.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.56	29.70	29.73
Change since last report	.07	.15	.03
Thermometer	45°	57°	46°
Change in last 24 hours	5°	17°	3°
Direction of wind	S.	S. S. W.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot.			
Force of wind reduced to letters scale—approx	B	A	A
Condition of sky	C	C	C
Rain since last report—inches and hdths.			
State of weather	2	3	2

NOTE.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout this table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, in nautical terms, indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Lieut. W. H. Heyland, U. S. A., Observer.

Allegheny Councils to-night.

Pittsburgh's latest political excitement cooling down.

Allegheny politicians preparing for next Tuesday.

Quotidian Ebbs, *a la militaire*. At Ramsley's, 64 Fifth avenue.

Senator Hovels passed through the city yesterday on his way east.

Major James Gamble has connected himself with the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh *Post*.

Theatre.—Mr. Arthur L. Thomas of Washington, D. C., has our thanks for valuable public documents.

Major John S. Easter, well known in military and political circles in this city, died yesterday in Cincinnati.

A Debate on "Compulsory Education" will take place in the Allegheny Library on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

James Watson was arrested yesterday on a bail piece and lodged in jail to answer a charge of disorderly conduct.

Pie Thom Out with trombones, bugles and lots of other brass instruments, at Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Why pay large profits on all kinds of Ladies' Furs, when you can buy them at your own price at 29 Sixth street. MWF

Alderman Reubert yesterday was called upon to investigate the circumstances connected with the combined attack made by Thomas A. and Charlotte Hollow upon J. Wilkinson.

Alderman Hunter, of the Seventh ward, has not retired, as announced by an evening contemporary. Mr. Lynch was elected on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Lindsay, of that ward.

List to the tale of woe. Michael Lee yesterday was in trouble, a policeman being the bread into the house of Sophia Dully, also-List, from whom he was divorced some time ago. Alderman Floyd is attending to the matter.

Officer Thomas O'Connor, of Alderman Wenger's force, was made the recipient of a handsome cane yesterday afternoon, by his brother, D. O'Connor, presented it, and Hugh Duffy performed the office in a fitting response.

Investigation.—We were informed that the Fire Commission met yesterday for the purpose of investigating the charges against the chief of the Fire Department, but after a few days since. The matter should be fairly and fully investigated.

A fight occurred at the Ninth ward polls Tuesday afternoon between John O'Brien, Democrat, and John Johnson, Republican. Both parties were arrested and fined by Alderman Gerber called upon Alderman O'Donnell who has cast for the other John.

Correction.—In our election returns yesterday we gave the vote of C. W. Batchelor for Assessor in the Second ward as 0, which should have been 187. Also the vote of Geo. Booth, Councilman from the Ninth ward, was set down at 0. It should have read 181.

Mary Miller and Bell Simmons are at war about a pair of gaiters, valued at $6.25, which they claimed as their property, the charge being with stealing from her. Alderman Gripner, preliminary to an investigation of the case, issued a warrant yesterday for Bell's arrest.

So no issue has been made of the loss of a pocket-book containing $1,000 in notes, deeds, papers of residence, &c., belonging to Mrs. Mary Hammond, of Sharpsburg, Pa., is simply because the lady's folks live in a quarter of the city far distant from the Diamond.

Notice.—The tax rates of South Pittsburgh, that all taxes due for the year 1870, must be paid on or before the first day of January, 1871, after which date they will be placed in the hands of a collector for collection. By order of WILLIAM GORDON, 21 Third St., South Pittsburgh.

Seventh Ward.—The following is the result of the vote in the Seventh ward for Alderman, School Directors and Return Inspector, which was published in the Gazette yesterday; returns from that district yesterday:

School Directors—Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co. 189, John A. Hill 189, Wm. Phillips 189, John Hill 189, Henry Jones, 1, 189; Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co. 189, Thomas Hill 189, Wm. Phillips